

Comparison of The China-Vietnam-Indonesia Guerrilla War In The Perspective of The Universal War

Devis Lebo, I Wayan Midhio and Lukman Yudho Prakoso

Universitas Pertahanan Bogor Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Universitas Pertahanan Bogor Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Universitas Pertahanan Bogor Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Email: devislebo@ymail.com, iwayan.midhio@idu.ac.id and kamalekumdeplek@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Date received : 01 April 2021

Revision date : 04 March 2021

Date received : 16 May 2021

Keywords:

Comparison CINA-Vietnam-

Indonesia Guerrilla War

Universal War

ABSTRACT

The history of war in several countries proves that universal war is a reliable strategy to win a battle. This universal war is used by weak military forces by utilizing national resources to fight against stronger and more modern forces in weaponry, as was done by China, Vietnam and Indonesia. War is caused by several factors, among others, psychological, cultural, ideological, economic and political. In writing this literature review, the author uses methods and theories by collecting data and information through the help of various materials contained in literature (books) or also known as phenomenological research types associated with qualitative descriptive and defense philosophy. From the results of literature research, the writer finds that the universal war waged by each country that has adopted this strategy is different in its implementation and the objectives to be achieved. However, the universal war that has been carried out has brought very good results in accordance with the objectives of the struggle of each country that has used it.

INTRODUCTION

War has existed since ancient times and is still ongoing today. This has become part of human culture. History has recorded that there have been many incidents of war that occurred during the history of mankind. War is interpreted as a conflict between groups, between regions, or even between worlds. Some fight for economic reasons, political reasons, even religious reasons. War is an act of physical violence between two parties to fight for something, for example the territory of a country, domination of something, political power and so on. War is an activity carried out physically and non-physically against an enemy who always uses violent means between two or more groups of people to control a disputed area.

There is no real gain from winning the war, what is certain to happen is innumerable material losses, not to mention the number of lives that were sacrificed to win the war. However, war is known to have a purpose, namely prestige (pride), antipathy (antipathy) which is a very striking difference in identity, universal dignity, namely war caused by violations of universal standards of state sovereignty, particular dignity. Such as the occurrence of historical trauma in Israel (Lindemann, 2010).

When viewed from several wars that have occurred, there are some countries that mobilize their people to be involved in supporting wars, but there are also countries that carry out wars only by their military, the people are not directly involved in taking up arms.

The war, which is supported by the people, will have a very significant impact in increasing strength and increasing the morale of other soldiers to carry out the war. The joining of the people with the soldiers because they are called and have the awareness and spirit of nationalism towards their country which will make the war a universal people's war. People who join the military voluntarily, shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers will make a very heroic battle.

Based on the experience of war history that has ever existed, this universal people's war usually lasts for years and in its implementation it is carried out with "hit and run" tactics and is full of enthusiasm, never gives up and is willing to sacrifice so that this war is commonly referred to as a guerrilla war. This is done because the enemy they face is always superior in technology, while the people and the military who carry out guerrilla warfare usually fight traditionally ([Welianto, 2020](#)).

According to existing data, wars involving the people have occurred abroad such as the Napoleonic war ([S. Anwar, 2021](#)), the war in China, the war in Vietnam ([S. Anwar, 2021](#)) and what has happened in Indonesia such as the Diponegoro war, the Aceh war, the Padri war ([Welianti, 2021](#)) and the independence war during the general attack on March 1, 1949 in Yogyakarta ([Primadia, 2016](#)). This war involves the people on the basis of the awareness of each individual to go to war, this shows that the people's involvement in the struggle is very effective in destroying their enemies. It was all done just wanting to be independent and live freely in determining their own destiny. The sacrifices that were given were also not insignificant for this struggle, be it life and also property.

From the wars that occurred above, the author will examine the wars that have occurred abroad involving national resources in carrying out universal warfare with one of the wars that have occurred in Indonesia. This study will also be linked to the philosophy of defense science which can be viewed from the requirements of a science, including ontology, which is the object of defense science, which is a state behavior to maintain national defense and develop it continuously, then epistemologically, namely defense science is obtained through

researches. scientifically and axiologically, namely the science of defense which forms the basis for the development of a country's defense.

METHOD

This study is a type of research by collecting data and information through the help of various materials found in literature (books) or also known as phenomenological research types. This type of research is a study aimed at describing the history of war that occurred in China and Vietnam and in Indonesia in mobilizing the people to fight together in order to achieve the desired goals, namely gaining independence and will be analyzed in terms of philosophy in the form of Ontology, Epistemology and Axiology. Events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of individuals or groups. to describe phenomena in war that involve national resources in carrying out universal wars in China, Vietnam and in Indonesia.

In depth, this study uses literature study associated with phenomenological qualitative descriptive. With literature study, empirical findings can be described in detail, more clearly and more accurately, especially various matters related to universal war. For this reason, through this paper, it is hoped that literature study can help research in thinking and imagining, abstractly.

As previously stated, the strategy used in this qualitative research is phenomenology. According to ([Creswell, 2010](#)) phenomenology was chosen because in it the researcher will identify a particular phenomenon, and requires researchers to study the subject by being directly involved in developing meaningful patterns and relationships ([Lebo & Anwar, 2021](#)).

In the context of the research that will be studied, the main focus of this research is to carry out data search through literature studies on the history of war that mobilized its people that have occurred in China and Vietnam as well as in Indonesia, then we will look for the similarities (Synthesize), the inequalities (Contrast), provide a view (Criticize), compare (Compare) and summarize (Summarize) the history of the war so that data can be obtained that can be used as input in realizing national defense related to the universal war strategy.

Meanwhile, the research location is the place where the research will be carried out. Determining the research location is a very important stage in qualitative research, making it easier for writers to conduct research. This location can be in a certain area or a certain institution in society. To obtain secondary data, the research location is based on data obtained through books, journals and other electronic media.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Causes of War

War is an event that has been going on for a very long time, because since the establishment of human civilization on Earth, wars have been created and they are as old as human civilization on this earth. This war was born because of the interaction between humans themselves. War is an event that will color the history of human life and civilization on this earth. The onset of war usually occurs because of the many interests between the two parties who do not want to budge.

According to experts, war occurs for several reasons, including:

1. Psychological Causes

Saying that war is a kind of behavior of the many human behavior in this world. Because war is "behavior", the causes of war can be seen from several different approaches, namely: ([ILMPI, 2016](#))

a. Motivational Approach. The source of the causes of war is within humans themselves. According to ([Freud, 1970](#)), war occurs because of an aggressive, destructive urge in humans. This impulse comes from Thanatos (instinct to die) whose presence has existed since humans were born. This impulse arises because humans have lost their sense of love (Lost of Love).

b. Reinforcement Approach. This approach is viewed from the cost-benefit approach. According to Albert Bandura, acts of aggression are carried out by people because these actions result in "rewards". When viewed from a "cost-benefit" approach, wars arise because people expect "profit" from the wars

they carry out. Looking at history, it seems that there are many things that support the profit and loss approach. For example, the European war in colonizing Indonesia, aimed to take advantage of Indonesia's natural resources, which were solely due to economic factors.

- c. Cognitive Approach. The cognitive process that is often discussed in relation to international conflicts is the process of misperception in response to international situations.
- d. Social Structure Approach. The social structure approach is attached to problems that exist in society as a source of conflict, violence, or war. The existence of strata in social life and state life can be a source of contention, if the strata are a source of injustice

2. Cultural and Ideological Causes

The ideological cause is the ideological competition between the United States and the Soviet Union over the influence of other countries. The Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States was a war caused by differences in the ideologies of capitalism against communism. However, unlike the two world wars, the Cold War did not involve military attacks ([Harlis, 2015](#)).

The Catholic-Protestant Crusades or the Hindu-Muslim wars are examples of wars caused by differences in value systems.

3. Economic Causes

There are many opinions about wars caused by economic reasons. These opinions include, first, that the war was carried out with the intention of increasing the standard of living of the people, the second was that the wars occurred because of obstacles in trade, the third wars arose because of the urge to get high profits from the sale of equipment. war.

4. Political Causes

Wars occur in the absence of effective government institutions. In other words, a war arises because of anarchy, which is a condition in which individuals or groups of individuals try

to live without an effective government. This situation causes the absence of cooperation or uncertainty to act among the elements in society (national and international) and ultimately leads to war.

B. History of the Universe War Abroad

In several war incidents that occurred abroad, it was found that the people participated in supporting the struggle for their nation with full awareness and responsibility to obtain the independence of their country from the hands of colonialism.

As for wars that involve the people in supporting wars that take place abroad, among others: ([S. Anwar, 2021](#))

1. Civil War in China, 1927-1949

In the early 19th century, China was still ruled by an empire led by a foreign dynasty called the Manchu dynasty which had been in power for approximately 200 years.

In the following year 1925 Dr. Sun Yat Sen died and was replaced by Chiang Kai Sek who did not like the communists and tried to get rid of the communists from the Koumintang because he thought that the communists could endanger the unity of the country and send them back Borodin and General Blucher to the USSR. This triggered conflict between the communists and the nationalists.

In 1927 Mao Zedong was elected leader of the Chinese Communist party and through the Red Army under the leadership of Zhou Enlai and Zhu De held a power struggle in Nanchang which the Kuomintang managed to thwart.

Mao Zedong's strategy of universal war began with the Long March from Kiangsi to Yenan on October 16, 1934. The Chinese Communist Party's insufficient weaponry made Mao Zedong carry out the Long March and devised a strategy to overthrow the Chinese Nationalist Party.

The aim of the Long March was to avoid Chiang Kai Sek's attack, test the mental of Communist cadres, get closer to the Soviet Union, and spread Communist ideology to the villages.

Mao Zedong, who realized that he could not attack Chiang Kai Sek at that time, decided to avoid and set up Communist defense bases in several villages that were passed through the Long March.

The Long March had a profound impact on the development of the Chinese Communist Party. With the support of the peasants and workers, Mao Zedong carried out a village strategy of besieging the city to attack Chiang Kai Sek. Mao Zedong used his propaganda to win sympathy from the rural people. With the support of the village, Mao Zedong took control of several villages first, only then did he attack Chiang Kai Sek's power bases located in the big cities. On October 20, 1935, the CCP's long guerrilla parade ended. Only 4,000 troops survived until the end of the journey.

With the control of several important cities in China paved the way for the Chinese Communist Party to further expand its movement and defeat Chiang Kai Sek. The success of the Long March and the villages surrounding the city made Mao Zedong recognized as the communist supreme leader and made him the leader of the People's Republic of China.

After World War II ended and Japan surrendered, the struggle between the Nationalists and the communists returned to seize power in China.

Chiang Kai Shek himself was worried about the Red Army controlling vast rural areas so he asked the United States for help to solve his problems in China.

In 1945 US President Truman attempted to avert civil war in China by sending General George Marshall to act as intermediary between the Nationalist Government and the Chinese Communist Party.

But after Marshall's death the fighting between the Nationalist Government and the Chinese Communist Party resumed on an even wider scale.

In 1947 the Nationalist Government succeeded in wresting the

city of Yanan from the Communists. Although at first they were pressed, the situation immediately turned around when the Communists implemented land reform policies.

The Civil War in China continued afterward, but victory in the end sided with Mao. The Chinese Communist Party has prevailed until now.

2. Vietnam War 1944 - 1975

This war is the second Indochina war, taking place between North Vietnam and South Vietnam. North Vietnam was supported by the Soviet Union, China and other communist allies; South Vietnam is supported by the US, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, Thailand and other anti-communist allies.

This war lasted for 19 years and involved the United States until 1973, this war occurred after the cold war and was considered a proxy war.

Vietnam has a lot of experience in fighting, because before the second Indochina war, they had fought with France assisted by the United States since 1887. When the war was going on, Vietnam had used guerrilla warfare tactics.

When the second Indochina war took place, the then supreme commander of the Vietnamese military forces, Vo Nguyen Giap, said that the US was superior to its troops, but they did not understand their own strengths and weaknesses.

In carrying out the struggle against the United States, North Vietnam and the Vietcong were guided by the book "Ho Chi Minh and the origins of the Vietnamese doctrine of guerrilla tactics" by Edward C. O'Dowd which revealed that Ho Chi Minh, who had joined in a guerrilla warfare school in Hengyang, China in 1938, wrote the pamphlet Cach Danh Du Kich (Guerrilla Tactics) circa 1941 which served as a guide for leaders of Vietnam's Communist guerrilla dataset (1941-1944) and the first cadres of the Vietnam People's Army ([Nuralam, 2020](#)).

North Vietnam along with the Vietcong defeated the United States by

adopting the Mao model of guerrilla warfare with the ultimate goal of destroying opponents. It is said that the Mao model used by North Vietnam divides the war into three phases, and this is also known as the Dau Tranh Strategy. Dau Tranh is a tactic of using "people as an instrument of war", encompassing the organization, mobilization and motivation of people.

The aim of this strategy is to seize power by paralyzing society in special ways, namely assassination, propaganda and guerrilla warfare combined with conventional military operations.

Summarized from the BBC, North Vietnam also used PEG (Peasants, Enemy, Guerrilla) acronym tactics against the US ([Jaya Iswara, 2020](#)).

If it is explained about the tactics of the PEG acronym, it is as follows that the Vietcong Army supported by North Vietnam often helps Peasants (farmers) and also behaves well towards farmers and sometimes goes down to the fields to help the farmers. This was all done to the farmers because Vietcong needed food, protection and a place to hide.

America (enemy) is considered to come and take the land and rice fields of the peasants, they will disturb the lives of the peasants. They also said that South Vietnam is a supporter of the United States, they are dolls made in America and they do not care about the welfare of the people. The peasants in the doctrine or given the understanding by the Vietcong that America was a colonizer equal to France, but America had more modern weapons and had a lot of money.

And the third is the guerrilla strategy carried out by utilizing the resources owned, both natural and population. The Vietcong has troops besides farmers, there are porters, construction workers, soldiers, and there are Vietcong agents who have been infiltrated to work at US Army bases and South Vietnam. Weapons also use spiked bamboo, mines, grenades and bullets and use nature to create traps that are unpredictable and

extremely deadly. The Vietcong also had tunnels to escape into the forest and their units were so small that if caught they could not be tortured to extract information about other soldiers.

All of the above strategies are carried out neatly, full of enthusiasm and combined with hatred for the enemy because their country has been colonized for a very long time.

C. The History of the Internal Universe War

The guerrilla war that occurred in Indonesia existed during the first Dutch military aggression on July 21, 1947. At that time the Dutch deployed 3 Divisions in Java and 3 Brigades in Sumatra. Guerrilla operations at that time were carried out from the hills in Dutch-controlled areas. This operation occupied parts of Java and Sumatra.

Furthermore, on December 14, 1948, the Dutch troops in Indonesia, especially in Java, again launched military aggression II with the code name Operation Kraai. The military attack was designed by the Chief of Staff of the Dutch Army in Indonesia, namely General Simon Spoor. The result of this second military aggression succeeded in controlling Yogyakarta city.

This military attack as an effort to paralyze the ongoing Indonesian resistance, started when the Linggarjati Agreement was held at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta on December 15, 1946. Then it was followed by a peace agreement over the USS Renville.

Operation Kraai, which was carried out by the Dutch military on the islands of Java and Sumatra, had the aim of crippling and destroying the morale of the Indonesian military and capturing the nation's leaders. Yogyakarta as the capital of the country which is also the headquarters of the People's Security Army (TKR) was the main target of the attack. The attack that occurred used an operation that was fast and difficult to be calculated by the Indonesian army. This operation was known as a blitzkrieg, which was an attack in a lightning tempo by minimizing casualties on the attacker.

From the TNI side, the Dutch military aggression II aroused the fighting

spirit of the fighters at that time. Responding to the Dutch attack, a Strategy Order was issued with the aim of making the BKR troops counterattack through guerrillas. General Sudirman also asked the President, Vice President and Staff to immediately leave the capital city of Yogyakarta, but the proposal was rejected ([Turner, 2017](#)).

The troops, which originally moved to Central Java as a result of the contents of the Renville agreement, which reads: "TNI withdrew from the Dutch (West Java and East Java) controlled areas. then resurrected because the second Dutch military aggression returned to wingate (infiltrate the enemy line). Like the Siliwangi troops who began carrying out the Long March from the Central Java region to the guerrilla enclaves that had previously been prepared in West Java. The guerrilla journey that is carried out requires good physical strength because they have to pass through rivers, mountains, valleys tirelessly in order to achieve the goal of being independent apart from the hands of the invaders.

Outside the city, TNI troops then formed defense pockets called Wehrkreise. After the TNI troops succeeded in consolidating with troops in the regions, which then carried out guerrillas against the Dutch. The main target of the attack of the Indonesian troops was by cutting the Dutch telephone lines, destroying the railroad tracks, sudden attacks on the convoys of Dutch troops.

The attacks from the Indonesian troops which had begun to be organized began to overwhelm the Dutch military. The guerrilla attacks that were carried out had the aim of dividing the concentration of the Dutch military which ultimately concentrated strength on small posts to connect with each other because the means of communication had been damaged by guerrilla forces. This turned the post area into a broad battlefield and benefited the guerrilla forces, because they had more control over natural conditions and conditions.

The role of villages and sub-districts in supporting guerrilla warfare, such as: Borogunung village, Banjarsari sub-district, Kulonprogo, where it is remote and safe.

Empowered to repair broken weapons and make weapons in people's homes. Residents here prepare shelters, supplies and are even ready to carry weapons ([E. Anwar, 2021](#)).

Kelurahan Banjarsari was formed by village guerrillas and their apparatus. The village accommodates refugees, regulates civil defense, supplies and information so that it is able to support guerrilla warfare, the village also forms a village fence, to maintain security, assist the village's social duties and become a courier.

This sub-district is also used as a place for the Indonesian National Police Chief and the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia so that it is safe to carry out their duties.

The kelurahan coordinated food aid to the large number of refugees and supported TNI members passing through the area.

The village was made the headquarters, important letters were sent with the help of couriers who were accompanied by the TNI.

The village youth also helped the TNI a lot besides taking up arms, they also managed to catch spies a lot and then reported them and then were executed ([Legi & Argomulyo, n.d.](#))

D. Universal War Viewed from Philosophy

When studying some of the history of wars, both those that took place abroad and inside the country, related to guerrilla warfare and involving the community in achieving the goal of achieving independence, several differences were found. The struggles that occur by carrying out guerrilla warfare, such as those in China, Vietnam and Indonesia, have many differences, both in objectives, targets and in implementation in the field. Although the methods of fighting against each enemy were carried out in a different pattern in guerrilla, the results obtained were the same, namely gaining independence together.

As for the review of philosophy, there are 3 scientific requirements, namely Ontology, Epistemology and Axiology.

1. Ontology

The ontology of the guerrilla warfare carried out by Mao Zedong in China, Vo Nguyen Giap in Vietnam and

General Sudirman in Indonesia is indeed true, carried out because it has a weak power compared to the invading or attacking countries. These figures carry out guerrillas with the support of the people, so that the people voluntarily, work together to support their soldiers and even many take part in wars. Each figure has their own ways of carrying out guerrilla warfare which have received support from the community such as Mao Zedong carrying out the Long March to the villages by carrying out protracted wars, propaganda and building forces there and helping the poor.

Vo Nguyen Giap carried out a guerrilla war with the support of the Vietcong in South Vietnam, which had jointly attacked 100 cities, bases and the United States Embassy in Saigon. North Vietnam divided the war into three phases, and this is also known as the Dau Tranh Strategy. Dau Tranh is a tactic of using "people as an instrument of war", encompassing the organization, mobilization and motivation of people. North Vietnam also used PEG (Peasants, Enemy, Guerilla) acronym tactics against the US.

General Sudirman in carrying out universal war with A.H Nasution formed pockets of resistance in the villages, so that the TNI, which was carrying out the Long March, could join these pockets to plan an attack. In addition, the role of remote villages and sub-districts was empowered in supporting warfare, starting from preparing plans, preparing supplies, repairing weapons, making weapons, accommodating refugees, caring for the injured and also using the village hall as an office.

2. Epistemology

The epistemology of guerrilla warfare involving the people by Mao Zedong began when Mao Zedong wrote a Journal in 1919 about "The Great Union of the Popular Masses". It sold more than 5 million copies. It invites the peasants, workers, students, women, teachers, police and pedicab drivers to unite to overthrow the autocracy and capitalist oppression.

Mao Zedong, at Peking University (1919) participating in the fourth May movement, was disillusioned by Western liberalism. Mao Zedong later became a member of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) founded by Dazhao and Duxiu in 1921.

Mao at that time chose to gather strength and establish a CCP base in Hunan Province, his hometown. Mao, from 1927 to 1934 organized guerrilla units, mostly consisting of peasants, to defend their bases in rural areas against the forces of General Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Party (Kuomintang).

Vo Nguyen Giap in carrying out guerrilla warfare which received support from the people, especially peasants experienced in previous wars against France since 1887. In addition, Vo Nguyen Giap is guided by the book "Ho Chi Minh and the origins of the Vietnamese doctrine of guerrilla tactics" which made by Edward C. O'Dowd who revealed that Ho Chi Minh, who had joined a guerrilla warfare school in Hengyang, China in 1938. North Vietnam divided the war into three phases, and this is also known as the Dau Tranh Strategy, where people as a means of war which consists of the organization, mobilization and motivation of the people, as well as the use of PEG tactics (Peasants, Enemy, Guerrilla).

General Sudirman who carried out guerrilla warfare involving the people was the result of the thoughts of General A.H Nasution in his book Pokok-Pokok Gerilya (Fundamentals of Guerrilla Warfare). Guerrilla warfare is carried out secretly, with high mobility and carrying out sabotage and isolation against enemy forces ([Nugroho, 2019](#)). This made it difficult for the Dutch to face the TNI because they attacked quickly, then disappeared or "Hit and Run".

Another strategy is to create guerrilla pockets by taking advantage of the role of villages and sub-districts together with their citizens in supporting all war needs and accommodating refugees.

3. Axiology

Lessons that can be taken from the guerrilla warfare carried out by Mao Zedong, Vo Nguyen Giap and Jendal Sudirman All in a universal war must have an unbalanced power with the enemy, so that to strengthen the army we both get support from the people. However, the aims of the universal war and the means to get support and sympathy from the people are different as follows:

Mao Zedong drew people's sympathy by conducting propaganda in the villages and also distributing land to poor farmers. This made the people interested and supported the struggle of Mao Zedong, who often helped the poor people compared to Chiang Kai Sek who cared little for the people and many corrupt officials. Mao Zedong also implemented people's war or protracted war.

The war in China occurred because of political differences and power struggles between the Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. The Nationalist Party used a strategy of asking for support from the United States and also the Soviet Union, while the Communist Party used a village strategy of besieging the city, creating defenses in the villages with the support of peasants and workers as well as spreading their communist views.

Vo Nguyen Giap received support and sympathy from the people by learning about Mao Zedong's strategy. It was Mao Zedong who inspired Vo Nguyen Giap to wage a protracted people's war, a concept of resistance to a larger foreign army using all the people's resources and carrying out a three-stage strategy, covering the organization, mobilization and motivation of the people.

This war occurred because of differences in ideology, North Vietnam adopted communist ideology, which was supported by Russia and China, while South Vietnam was supported by the United States and Western countries, especially France which adhered to Liberalism.

This war in Vietnam was a proxy war, because it involved a third party who took part in the battle and involved two major powers.

General Sudirman carried out a guerrilla war and received direct support from the people without being forced. This is all because of the sense of nationalism that came from within the Indonesian people who were tired of being colonized, so that their lives were brave enough to be sacrificed. The people are always willing to have their territory, houses and land used by the TNI as a base for consolidation and hiding in preparing strategic plans for the next guerrilla attack.

Apart from setting up pockets of defense in the villages, Colonel T.B Simatupang, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, proposed to balance the Netherlands with "Emartung Strategie" (Discovery strategy). This means that the Republic of Indonesia maximizes the people, avoids destruction and takes advantage of the terrain and weather factors. In this way the TNI and the people would gradually tire and weaken the enemy, and this strategy was successful, because the position of the Netherlands was weakening. It was not enough for a year that the Dutch had invited the Republic of Indonesia to negotiate in a Round Table Conference in Denhaag.

The biggest attack was carried out in Yogyakarta on March 1, 1949, involving all military forces and the people so that the city of Yogyakarta could be controlled for 6 hours and this proved to the international community that the Indonesian Army was still there.

CONCLUSION

A universal war that occurs because of occupation, and is carried out by a country that is weaker than the attacking. The causes of this war range from politics, ideology, economics and psychology.

The Maoist military strategy is a protracted people's war. the basic concept behind the People's War was to maintain population support and draw enemies deep into the countryside (expanding their supply

lines) where the population would bleed their blood dry through a mixture of mobile warfare and guerrilla warfare.

Vo Nguyen Giap also implements a protracted war strategy, using all the people's resources and carrying out a three-stage strategy, including the organization, mobilization and motivation of the people.

General Sudirman implemented universal warfare by mobilizing the people and establishing defense pockets for headquarters, consolidating, planning, accommodating refugees, and caring for the sick and also implementing an outreach strategy by maximizing the people, avoiding destruction and taking advantage of terrain and weather factors.

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